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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/686,990	10/15/2003	Gary Johnson	APLE.P0060	7437
62224 7590 03/29/2007 STATTLER, JOHANSEN, AND ADELI LLP 1875 CENTURY PARK EAST SUITE 1360 LOS ANGELES, CA 90067			EXAMINER VUU, HENRY	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2179	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	03/29/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/686,990

Applicant(s)

JOHNSON, GARY

Examiner

Henry Vuu

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 October 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-32 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-32 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 15 October 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 22 – 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 22 recites the limitation "the other axis..." in claim 22. The recitation of "the other axis..." in claim 22 is rejected for the reason being that claim 22 recites "at least two axes...", wherein a second, third, forth, etc. axis can define the graph. Therefore, the term "the other axis..." renders the claim indefinite.

Claim 24 recites the limitation "content-time axis" in claims 24. The recitation of "content-time axis" in the claims lacks antecedent basis because subsequent claims have not defined a "content-time axis". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1 – 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kanda et al.

(Patent No. 6,324,335).

With regard to claims 1 and 14:

Kanda et al. teach a computer implemented method and corresponding system for specifying speed effects for playing a video clip, comprising the method/means::

A method of specifying speed effects (see e.g., col. 1, lines 54 – 55; i.e., reproducing speed data) for playing a video clip (see e.g., col. 1, lines 57 – 61; i.e., reproducing speed generating realistic images), the method comprising:

- a) defining a set of speed effects (see e.g., Fig. 3, Fig. 4 and Fig. 13; i.e., picture mode and timeline mode) for the video clip (see e.g., col. 29, lines 11 – 16; i.e., reproducing speed entered using dedicated controller 2e for a video clip);
- b) displaying in real-time (see e.g., col. 2, lines 10 – 13; i.e., editing, recording, and reproducing is performed in at the same time and in real-time) a presentation of the video clip that accounts for the set of speed effects defined for the video clip (see e.g., col. 28, lines 49 – 65; i.e., 0.5 playback speed is applied to a broadcast scene of a pitcher throwing a ball).

With regard to claim 2:

Kanda et al. teach the method of claim 1, wherein the set of speed effects includes only one speed effect (see e.g., col. Fig. 14 and col. 28, lines 49 – 65).

With regard to claim 3:

Kanda et al. teach the method of claim 1, wherein the set of speed effects includes only a plurality of speed effects that specify a plurality of playback speeds (see e.g., col. 28, lines 49 –

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65 and col. 32, lines 4 – 11; i.e., a plurality of speed effects, such as a frame unit where a pitcher is throwing a ball is set to a slow reproducing speed of 0.5 or a frame unit of a batter hitting a ball is set to a reproducing speed of 0.01) for a plurality of intervals (see e.g., col. 13, lines 63 – 67 and col. 29, lines 59 – 63; i.e., frame unit).

With regard to claims 4 and 15:

Kanda et al. teach the method of claim 1 further comprising: receiving user input regarding speed effects (see e.g., col. 30, lines 22 – 29; i.e., dedicated controller 2e, search dial 400, and motion lever 401); wherein defining the speed effects comprises converting the user input into a set of speed effect definitions (see e.g., col. 30, lines 47 – 55; i.e., learn button 402 defines and stores reproducing speed).

With regard to claims 5 and 16:

Kanda et al. teach the method of claim 4, wherein receiving user input (see e.g., col. 28, lines 49 – 58 and col. 29, lines 1 – 10; i.e., reproducing speed of an event can be set by using reproducing speed setting area 25) comprises:

- a) providing a graph that represents the playback speed of the video clip (see e.g., Fig. 13 and col. 29, lines 59 – 63; i.e., moving speed of icon 25ga in reproducing speed setting area 25 of time-line-scale allows visual confirmation of reproducing speed in certain parts of an event, wherein reproducing speed setting area 25 corresponds to the graph);
- b) allowing the user to modify the graph (see e.g., Fig. 13 and col. 29, lines 1 – 29; i.e., learn button 25a, speed fit button 25b, normal reproducing speed setting button 25c, etc. are used to modify the reproducing speed setting area 25).

With regard to claims 6 and 17:

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Kanda et al. teach the method of claim 5, wherein allowing the user to modify the graph (see e.g., Fig. 5 and col. 14, lines 51 – 58; i.e., scrolling the event display to the position specified by edit bar 40i) comprises allowing the user to select a portion of that graph that appears at a first location (see e.g., col. 14, lines 51 – 58; i.e., a first position is an event position displayed on time-line display area 40, prior to scrolling the event display to the edit bar 40i) within a window containing the graph (see e.g., Fig. 4) and to move the selected portion to a second location within the window (see e.g., Fig. 5 and col. 14, lines 51 – 58; i.e., moving the selected portion to a second location corresponds to the moving position or cutting-into position of an event that is adjusted by using scroll button 40g or 40h to edit bar 40i).

With regard to claims 7 and 18:

Kanda et al. teach the method of claim 1, wherein said displaying comprises displaying the video presentation without rendering the presentation to a data storage (see e.g., col. 28, lines 49 – 65; i.e., reproducing speed is set for a frame unit, such as 0.5 or 0.01, wherein the frame event is a real-time baseball broadcasting).

With regard to claim 8:

Kanda et al. teach the method of claim 7 further comprising: after specifying the speed effects for the video clip (see e.g., col. 33, lines 5 – 22; i.e., reproducing speed is inputted by motion controller 401 or search dial 400 for a desired event), rendering the video clip to a data storage (see e.g., col. 33, lines 5 – 22; i.e., reproducing speed of a desired event is stored in RAM 10b).

With regard to claims 9 and 19:

Kanda et al. teach the method of claim 1, wherein the video clip (see e.g., col. 9, line 21; i.e., video data) has a plurality of frames (see e.g., col. 9, lines 14 – 17; i.e., video data has a plurality of frames, such as forwarding the video data frame by frame), wherein displaying comprises:

- a) selecting a first frame (see e.g., Fig. 3 and col. 10, lines 27 – 61; i.e., a mark in button 27c is used to mark a first frame) for displaying at a first playback time (see e.g., Fig. 3 and col. 11, lines 8 – 23; i.e., display area will be used to display the clipped image);
- b) displaying the first frame for display at the first playback time (see e.g., Fig. 3 and col. 11, lines 8 – 37; i.e., display area will be used to display the first frame and time code 28b);
- c) selecting a second frame for display at a second playback time (see e.g., Fig. 3 and col. 10, lines 27 – 61; i.e., a plurality of in point and outpoint are selected for displaying a first and second playback time);
- d) displaying the second frame for display at the second playback time (see e.g., Fig. 3 and col. 10, lines 27 – 61; i.e., second frame for second playback corresponds to clip 05 displayed in clip displaying area 28).

With regard to claim 10:

Kanda et al. teach the method of claim 1, wherein the video clip (see e.g., col. 9, line 21; i.e., video data) has a plurality of frames (see e.g., col. 9, lines 14 – 17; i.e., video data has a plurality of frames, such as forwarding the video data frame by frame), wherein displaying comprises:

- a) selecting a first frame for display for a first playback duration (see e.g., col. 31, lines 39 – 45; i.e., preview button 415 is used to select an event or program to be displayed on displaying area 23a) based on the defined set of speed effects (see e.g., col. 32, lines 39 – 67; i.e., learn button is pushed and the CPU 10 stores the reproducing speed of the event or program into RAM 10b);

- b) displaying the first frame during the first playback duration (see e.g., col. 13, lines 10 – 23; i.e., an event or program is selected and displayed on reproducing video screen 23a in still image, wherein the preview button 32 is clicked and recorder 3 starts reproducing the event or program);
- c) selecting a second frame for a second playback duration (see e.g., Fig. 3 and col. 31, lines 39 – 45; i.e., preview button 415 is used to select an event or program to be displayed on displaying area 23a, wherein depicted in Fig. 3 are a plurality of events and programs) based on the defined set of speed effects;
- d) displaying the second frame during the second playback duration (see e.g., col. 13, lines 10 – 23; i.e., an event or program is selected and displayed on reproducing video screen 23a in still image, wherein the preview button 32 is clicked and recorder 3 starts reproducing the second event or program).

With regard to claim 11:

Kanda et al. teach the method of claim 10 further comprising:

- a) before displaying the first frame, decompressing the first frame (see e.g., col. 27, lines 66 – 67 and col. 28, lines 1 – 15; i.e., the selected event of program is supplied to decoder 305, which decodes the compression coded video signal and displayed on display area 23a);
- b) before displaying the second frame, decompressing the second frame (see e.g., col. 27, lines 66 – 67 and col. 28, lines 1 – 15; i.e., the selected event of program is supplied to decoder 305, which decodes the compression coded video signal and displayed on display area 23a).

With regard to claim 12:

Kanda et al. teach the method of claim 1, wherein the video clip is a composite of a plurality of video clips (see e.g., Fig. 3 and col. 11 – 23).

With regard to claim 13:

Kanda et al. teach the method of claim 12, wherein the video clip includes at least one audio track (see e.g., Fig. 5 and col. 14, lines 62 – 67; audio edit area 40e and 40f).

With regard to claim 20:

Kanda et al. teach the graphical user interface ("GUI") (see e.g., Fig. 4) method for specifying speed effects (see e.g., col. 1, lines 54 – 55; i.e., reproducing speed data) for a video presentation (see e.g., col. 1, lines 57 – 61; i.e., reproducing speed generating realistic images), the method comprising:

- a) as part of the GUI (see e.g., Fig. 4), providing a GUI graph (see e.g., Fig. 5 and Fig. 13) of the playback speed of the video presentation (see e.g., Fig. 13 and col. 29, lines 59 – 63; i.e., moving speed of icon 25ga in reproducing speed setting area 25 of time-line-scale allows visual confirmation of reproducing speed in certain parts of an event, wherein reproducing speed setting area 25 corresponds to the graph),
- b) allowing a user to modify the graph (see e.g., col. 15, lines 1 – 2; modifying the time-line display area 40 corresponds to displaying the fetched audio data) by selecting a portion of the graph (see e.g., col. 14, lines 62 – 67; i.e., clicking audio button 40ea and 40fa) and performing a GUI drag operation (see e.g., col. 15, lines 62 – 67; i.e., dragging the event from event displaying area 29 to time-line display area 40).

With regard to claim 21:

Kanda et al. teach the method of claim 20 further comprising providing a set of GUI operations for selecting portions of the graph and performing drag operations (see e.g., col. 15, lines 3 – 25; i.e., the user can select portions of the time-line by moving each event to a desired position

within the time-line by a click and drag operation. The user is further allowed to select desired portions of the time-line by using scroll buttons 40g and 40h).

With regard to claim 22:

Kanda et al. teach the method of claim 20, wherein the graph is defined along at least two axes (see e.g. Fig. 13 and col. 29, lines 39 – 42 and col. 30, lines 5 – 8; i.e., the first axis corresponds to the horizontal time-line scale 25f and the second axis corresponds to the vertical time-code 25i and 25j), wherein one axis represents time during a playback (see e.g., col. 29, lines 43 – 63; i.e., icon 25ga is an icon that moves along the horizontal axis of time-line scale 25f, wherein the movement of icon 25ga represents the position of the event or program during playback) and the other axis represents time within the video presentation (see e.g., col. 30, lines 5 – 8; i.e., the vertical axis of 25i and 25j corresponds to the time of the event).

With regard to claim 23:

Kanda et al. teach the method of claim 22, wherein the selected portion of the graph is a selected GUI item called a keyframe (see e.g., Fig. 5 and col. 15, lines 44 – 53; i.e., “Event 01”, “Event 02”, “Event 03”, and “Event 04” are keyframes).

With regard to claim 24:

Kanda et al. teach the method of claim 23, wherein at any time, the keyframe (see e.g., Fig. 13 and col. 29, lines 30 – 34; i.e., the keyframe corresponds to the specified event or program depicted as Event No. 008” displayed in event-number displaying part 25d) has a value along the playback-time axis (see e.g., Fig. 13 and col. 29, lines 35 – 42; i.e., “Event No. 008” has a value along the axis playback-time of “00:00:01:59”) and a value along the content-time axis (see e.g., Fig. 13 and col. 30, lines 5 – 8), wherein when the keyframe is selected (see e.g., col. 29, lines 1

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– 10; i.e., an event or program is selected and reproducing speed button 22h is clicked), the keyframe has a first content-time value (see e.g., Fig. 13 and col. 30, lines 5 – 8; i.e., the vertical axis of 25i and 25j corresponds to the time of the event, wherein the first-content time value corresponds to in-point time-code displaying part 25i), the method comprising: when the keyframe is selected, displaying a frame that appears in the video presentation (see e.g., col. 31, lines 39 – 45; i.e., preview button 415 is used to select an event or program to be displayed on displaying area 23a) at the first content-time value (see e.g., col. 13, lines 10 – 23; i.e., an event or program is selected and displayed on reproducing video screen 23a in still image, wherein the preview button 32 is clicked and recorder 3 starts reproducing the event or program).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later

invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 25, 26, 31 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kanda et al. (Patent No. 6,324,335) in view of Abe et al. (Publication No. 2003/0016254).

With regard to claim 25, this claim is analyzed with respect to claim 24 as previously discussed. Kanda et al. teaches a content-time value associated with a keyframe (see e.g., Fig. 13 and col. 30, lines 5 – 8; i.e., the vertical axis of 25i and 25j corresponds to the content time of the event, wherein both the in-point time-code displaying part 25i and the out-point time-code displaying part 25j corresponds to the content-time value), a dragging operation of the keyframe (see e.g., col. 15, lines 62 – 67; i.e., dragging the event from event displaying area 29 to time-line display area 40), displaying the frame in the video presentation that corresponds to the content-time value of the keyframe (see e.g., col. 13, lines 10 – 23; i.e., an event or program is selected and displayed on reproducing video screen 23a in still image, wherein the preview button 32 is clicked and recorder 3 starts reproducing the event or program), but does not specifically mention the content-time value of the keyframe changes during a drag operation. Abe et al. teaches the content-time value (see e.g., Fig. 8; i.e., duration display section 63) of the keyframe (see e.g., Fig. 8; i.e., clip window 62) changes during a drag (see e.g., para. [0151]; i.e., drag-and-drop) operation (see e.g., para. [0153]). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the content-time value associated with the keyframe, a dragging operation of the keyframe, and displaying the frame in the video presentation that corresponds to the content-time value of the keyframe of Kanda et al. with the content-time value of the keyframe changes during a drag operation of Abe et al.

because it allows a user to change and delete clips, wherein the computer will produce display video data based on the updated mark-in point and mark-out point (see e.g., 0156]).

With regard to claim 26, this claim is analyzed with respect to claim 25 as previously discussed above. Kanda et al. teaches displaying a graphical representation of the video presentation when the keyframe is selected (see e.g., Fig. 5 and col. 14, lines 26 – 44; i.e., they graphical representations are “Event 01”, “Event 02”, “Event 03”, and “Event 04” displayed in video-editing area 40d), and moving the graphical representation along the playback-time axis when the movement is along the playback-time axis (see e.g., col. 15, lines 18 – 25; i.e., the graphical events on video-edit area 40d can be moved along the time-scale displaying area 40a by using scroll buttons 40g and 40h), but does not specifically mention a drag operation comprises moving the graphical representation along the playback-time axis when the drag operation is along the playback-time axis. Abe et al. teaches a drag operation (see e.g., Fig. 7 and para. [0099]; i.e., drag-and-drop) comprises moving the graphical representation (see e.g., Fig. 7 and para. [0099]; i.e., 55A to 55C and 58A to 58C) along the playback-time axis when the drag operation is along the playback-time axis (see e.g., Fig. 7 and para. [0099]; i.e., playback-time axis corresponds to time line window 56, wherein 55A to 55C and 58A to 58C can be arranged in a desired order by drag-and-drop operations). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate displaying a graphical representation of the video presentation when the keyframe is selected, and moving the graphical representation along the playback-time axis when the movement is along the playback-time axis of Kanda et al. with a drag operation comprises moving the graphical representation along the playback-time axis when the drag operation is along the playback-time axis of Abe et al. because

the drag operation allows the user to rearrange the graphical representation in a desired order (see e.g., para. [0099]).

With regard to claim 31, this claim is analyzed with respect to claim 25 as previously discussed above. Kanda et al. does not specifically mention the drag operation further comprises moving the keyframe along the content-time axis when the drag operation is along the content-time axis. Abe et al. teaches the drag operation further comprises moving the keyframe (see e.g., Fig. 7 and para. [0098] – [0099]; i.e., 55A and 55C are keyframes that can be arranged by drag-and-drop operations) along the content-time axis (see e.g., Fig. 7 and para. [0098]; i.e., the content-time axis corresponds to time line 57) when the drag operation is along the content-time axis (see e.g., Fig. 7; i.e., the user is able to drag-and-drop frameworks 55A to 55C along time line 57). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate displaying a graphical representation of the video presentation when the keyframe is selected, and moving the graphical representation along the playback-time axis when the movement is along the playback-time axis of Kanda et al. with drag operation further comprises moving the keyframe along the content-time axis when the drag operation is along the content-time axis of Abe et al. because the drag operation allows the user to rearrange the graphical representation in a desired order (see e.g., para. [0099]).

With regard to claim 32, this claim is analyzed with respect to claim 25 as previously discussed above. Kanda et al. teaches displaying a graphical representation of the video presentation when the keyframe is selected (see e.g., Fig. 5 and col. 14, lines 26 – 44; i.e., they graphical representations are “Event 01”, “Event 02”, “Event 03”, and “Event 04” displayed in video-editing area 40d), but does not specifically mention moving the keyframe along the

content-time axis when the drag operation is along the content-time axis, and moving the graphical representation along the playback-time axis when the drag operation is along the playback-time axis. Abe et al. teaches Abe et al. teaches the drag operation further comprises moving the keyframe (see e.g., Fig. 7 and para. [0098] – [0099]; i.e., 55A and 55C are keyframes that can be arranged by drag-and-drop operations) along the content-time axis (see e.g., Fig. 7 and para. [0098]; i.e., the content-time axis corresponds to time line 57) when the drag operation is along the content-time axis (see e.g., Fig. 7; i.e., the user is able to drag-and-drop frameworks 55A to 55C along time line 57), and Abe et al. teaches a drag operation (see e.g., Fig. 7 and para. [0099]; i.e., drag-and-drop) comprises moving the graphical representation (see e.g., Fig. 7 and para. [0099]; i.e., 55A to 55C and 58A to 58C) along the playback-time axis when the drag operation is along the playback-time axis (see e.g., Fig. 7 and para. [0099]; i.e., playback-time axis corresponds to time line window 56, wherein 55A to 55C and 58A to 58C can be arranged in a desired order by drag-and-drop operations). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate displaying a graphical representation of the video presentation when the keyframe is selected, and moving the graphical representation along the playback-time axis when the movement is along the playback-time axis of Kanda et al. with moving the keyframe along the content-time axis when the drag operation is along the content-time axis, and moving the graphical representation along the playback-time axis when the drag operation is along the playback-time axis of Abe et al. because the drag operation allows the user to rearrange the graphical representation in a desired order (see e.g., para. [0099]).

Claim 30 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kanda et al. (Patent No. 6,324,335) in view of Abe et al. (Publication No. 2003/0016254) and further in view of Ubillos et al. (Patent No. 5,999,173).

With regard to claim 30, this claim is analyzed with respect to claim 25 as previously discussed above. Kanda et al teaches displaying a graphical representation of the video presentation when the keyframe is selected (see e.g., Fig. 5 and col. 14, lines 26 – 44; i.e., graphical representation “Event 01”, “Event 02”, “Event 03”, and “Event 04” are displayed on video-edit area 40d by dragging an event from event displaying area 29). Abe et al. teaches the content-time value (see e.g., Fig. 8; i.e., duration display section 63) of the keyframe (see e.g., Fig. 8; i.e., clip window 62) changes during a drag (see e.g., para. [0151]; i.e., drag-and-drop) operation (see e.g., para. [0153]). Kanda et al. and Abe et al. do not specifically mention performing the drag operation comprises moving the keyframe along the playback-time axis when the drag operation is along the playback-time axis. Ubillos et al. teaches performing the drag operation comprises moving the keyframe (see e.g., Fig. 6 – Fig. 7 and col. 11, lines 1 – 14; i.e., clip 80) along the playback-time axis (see e.g., Fig. 6 – Fig. 7 and col. 10, lines 63 – 67; i.e., time ruler 60) when the drag operation is along the playback-time axis (see e.g., Fig. 6 – Fig. 7, col. 10, lines 63 – 67, and col. 11, lines 1 – 15; i.e., stretch cursor 83 is used to drag keyframe along the playback time, such as time ruler 60). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate displaying a graphical representation of the video presentation when the keyframe is selected of Kanda et al. as modified by the content-time value of the keyframe changes during a drag operation of Abe et al. with the drag operation comprises moving the keyframe along the playback-time axis when the

drag operation is along the playback-time axis of Ubillos et al. because it allows the user to visually verify the frames within clip 80 for editing (see e.g., col. 11, lines 1 – 27).

Allowable Subject Matter

Claim 27 – 29 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Prior art Patent No. 5,760,767 can be applicable and pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Prior art disclosed by Shore et al. discloses an editing system that allows a user to move visual images of a frame of a particular clip onto a timeline on a user interface, wherein the timeline visually reflects the sequence and duration of the clips being played.

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Prior art Patent No. 5,892,506 can be applicable and pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Prior art disclosed by Hermanson et al. discloses a graph with an associated x-axis and y-axis, wherein the graph consists of lines that connect key frame attributes. Furthermore, the interpolated lines connecting key frames are modifiable, in which modifying the curve will modify the key frames attributes.

Inquiries

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Henry Vuu whose telephone number is (571) 270-1048. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-5.

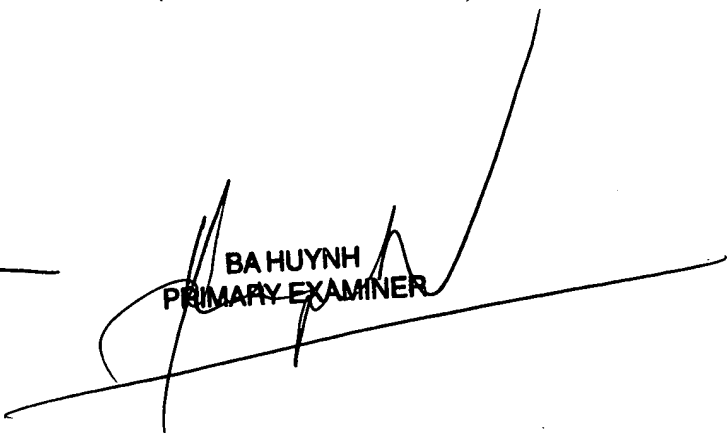
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Weilun Lo can be reached on (571) 272-4847. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Henry Vuu



3/23/2007



BA HUYNH
PRIMARY EXAMINER